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SCIENTIFIC.

From the Universalist Quarterly.

GEOLOGY AND SCRIPTURE.

BY REV. W. FISHBOUGH.

In the January number of the "Review," is an article entitled, "Geology; its facts and inferences," in which the author endeavors to harmonize the facts developed by that science, with the creation of the world, about six thousand years ago, in six literal days. The general aim of that article, and the conclusions to which the writer arrives, are different from those of geologists; and we think it but justice to give a concise arrangement of the *facts*, on which geologists base their opinion as to the antiquity of the world. My main object shall be to present undeniable *facts*; occasionally deducing from these such conclusions as seem unavoidable; and, finally, showing their perfect harmony with the Mosaic history. To our task, then, we proceed, without farther preface.

The earth's crust is composed of rocks of different characters, and formed of different mineral ingredients. They are distinguished, by geologists, as, 1. Primary, (stratified, and unstratified;) 2. Transition; 3 Secondary; 4. Tertiary; 5. Diluvial; and, 6. Alluvial. Perhaps no single locality presents us with an example of all the rocks, regularly arranged; but they are found so overlapped, and connected together, in different localities,—the various links, in the great chain of formations, being recognized by their peculiar organic remains,—as to enable the geologist to re-construct, with approximate exactness, a perfect section, the primary unstratified rocks would occupy the lowest position, secondary, &c., in the order in which they are above named, the formations now going on being the highest in the series.

The primary rocks are distinguished by the absence of all organic remains, and are supposed to have been formed before the world was inhabited by living beings. The rocks above them, however, frequently abound with the remains of animals and plants. The transition rocks are so called, from having been formed when the earth was in a state of transition from an uninhabitable state, to one that was inhabited by *terrestrial* animals and plants. The secondary, and tertiary, are distinguished from each other, and from the transition, by peculiar groups of fossils contained in each. The diluvial formation is so called, from the supposition that it resulted from a deluge; and the alluvial which is now going on, derives its name from *alluvio*, an inundation of water.

The manner in which the stratified rocks were formed, may be explained, by supposing a deposition of their materials from water. Mud, and sand combined with organic matter, and sometimes with materials, chemically precipitated from the water, are, even now, depositing at the bottom of existing lakes and seas. These take the form of regular parallel strata, or layers; and only dessication and consolidation are necessary, to convert them into regular stratified fossiliferous rocks, which, if we expect the difference in the character of the fossils, would precisely resemble those of either of the great geological formations. In all stratified rocks, except those supposed to have been subjected to the powerful agency of fire after their deposition, the particles are found to be arranged precisely as they would be, supposing them to have been deposited from water; and on the surfaces of the laminæ of them, the very ripple marks are distinctly apparent. The opinion of all geologists, that the stratified rocks were formed in this way, is therefore strictly philosophical.

These rocks, both of the primary and fossiliferous series, are of great aggregate thickness.—The thickness of the primary series has not been very carefully estimated; but their upturned edges not unfrequently show a thickness of fifteen or twenty miles, and sometimes much more, perpendicular to the plane of stratification.*

The fossiliferous rocks have been much more studied, and their thickness can be estimated with much less difficulty; first because they have not been subjected to so much disturbance as the rocks beneath them; and, secondly, because the different organic remains, peculiar to different series, enable the geologist to assign to each system of rocks its appropriate place, and to connect them together as one would regularly connect the marked and numbered links of a broken chain. Professor Rogers has ascertained the rocks, even of the transition series, in Pennsylvania, to be, no less than forty thousand feet, or more than seven and a half miles, in thickness. Dr. Buckland, in his Bridgewater Treatise which was published several years ago, estimated the total thickness of all the stratified rocks in Europe, to be, at least, ten miles; but the most recent admeasurements in England, according to Dr. John Pye Smith, gave the rocks above the primary an aggregate thickness of more than twenty-seven miles. †

By ascertaining the perpendicular thickness of the up-turned strata, which we have the certain means of knowing are adjacent to each other, in the order of geological superpostion, there is much less difficulty in determining their approximate thickness, than at first would be imagined. But, making allowance for all *possible* mistakes in those estimates, the total thickness of all the fossiliferous rocks, cannot be much less than fifteen or twenty miles, and it may be much more. And to these, the primary stratified are still to be added, to make up the compliment of those, the loose materials of which were originally deposited from water.

As to the time in which these vast deposites could have formed, we can, of course, make but a remote approximation to correctness in our calculations. Conglomerates, and other coarse and indistinctly stratified rocks, may, in some instances, have been deposited with comparative rapidity. The periods of their origin, must have been when devastation and ruin prevailed upon the surface of the earth. Older rocks were probably disintergrated by the combined agency of heat and water, and ground to fragments by the volcanic and marine agitation; and, by the immense currents which then prevailed, they were carried to lower levels; and, in the violence of the operations, thick deposites may have sometimes been formed, in comparatively short periods. Yet, by far the greater portion of the rocks, presents decided evidence of having been deposited in quiet waters. And these deposites could not, in general, have accumulated much more rapidly, than similar ones that are going on at the present day. Now, it is said that the lakes of Scotland shoal only at the rate, of about six inches in a century.* At this rate, it would require an almost inconceivable period for accumulations to form even a single mile in thickness, even supposing them to pro ceed without interruption. At the mouths of existing rivers, it is true, matter is accumulating with comparative rapidity, which, in process of time, will undoubtedly form solid rocks; and similar forces have probably acted in ancient times. But this should have but little influence upon our estimate of time, as formations only in limited areas could have taken place in this way.

That immense periods were consumed in the deposition particularly of rocks above the primary, is also evident, from the fact, that beds of rock of great thickness, and sometimes whole mountains, many thousand feet high, are made up almost entirely of organic matter. Indeed, deposites, hundreds of feet in thickness, and extended over large areas, as in Auvergne, in France, are described as composed essentially of the shells of animalcula, so small that thousands of them may have sported in a single drop of water. These, with the large animals and plants, must, for the most part, "have lived and died, (says Professor Hitchcock,) on or near the spot where they are found; while it was only now and then, that there was current enough to drift them any considerable distance, or break them into fragments. As they died, they sank to the bottom of the waters, and became enveloped in mud and then the process of consolidation and petrifaction went slowly on until completed. So quietly did the deposition of the fossiliferous rocks proceed, in some instances, that the skeletons and indust of microscopic animals, which the very slightest disturbance must have crushed, are preserved uninjured; and frequently, all the shells found in a layer of rock, lie in the same position which similar shells now assume upon the bottom of ponds, lakes, and the ocean; that is, with a peculiar part of the shell uppermost." † For these vast beds to have accumulated thus quietly, it must have required a period nearly as long as for similar work to be accomplished by the slow process now in operation, at the bottom of the waters. And yet, the immense layers form but so many links in the great chain of geological formations.

The present positions of the various stratified rocks, indicate great changes since their original formation, and changes which could not, without a direct miracle, have been accomplished, except in long periods of time. Their original deposition at the bottom of the ocean, must have taken place on a surface nearly or quite horizontal.—Since then, however, the strata, especially of the older rocks, have been broken, and tilted up at all angles. Sometimes they are found standing on their edges; sometimes, entirely turned upside down, and not unfreqently they are twisted and contorted into every possible shape. In all ages, they have been liable to be thrown out of place by earthquakes and the like convulsions: and, exactly as might have been expected, the older rocks seem to have been subjected to the most, and the newest ones to the least, disturbances.—To illustrate as well as we can without diagrams, let the reader suppose a series of strata, of the older rocks, standing on their edges, or in a vertical position. Superimposed upon these, or leaning against, and partially overlapping them, is a series of other rocks, composed, for the most part, of the comminuted fragments of the former, and whose laminæ are inclined at a less angle. Upon these, in like manner, are still others, having a still less inclination; and so on, till we come to the rocks most recently formed, which, in general, still maintain the horizontal position. And each one of these different series of rocks is characterized by different fossils, and is composed of the fragments of older rocks, more or less comminuted. This hypothetical section would represent nearly enough for our present purpose, conditions actually existing in many places.

Now, be it observed, 1. That each one of these series of rocks must be newer than the series which it overlaps, and of whose fragments it is composed. 2. That after the lowest series was deposited upon a horizontal surface, and consolidated, or, perhaps, while this process was still going on, and before the formation immediately above could have commenced, it was more or less turned up by the action of some subterranean force. 3. After this, it appears, in many cases, to have been subjected to extensive denudations, by which its surface was ground off, and, not unfrequently, deep grooves and basins were formed, which operation itself must naturally have required many ages. Then the rocks immediately above commenced their horizontal formation.—After a slow process of decomposition had bro't them to a thickness of many hundreds, and sometimes thousands of feet, these were, in their turn, elevated and thrown out of their original position, by the action of some subterranean force; this force, at the same time, necessarily acting equally upon the rocks beneath them, and adding to *their* former disturbance. As soon as the form of the surface, and the overflow of the waters will admit, another formation goes on, which, when completed, is also in its turn subjected to disturbing forces; and so on through the earth's crust. And, as every convulsion which acts upon the highest series of rocks, must necessarily act equally upon all the rocks beneath them, the greater number of convulsions to which the older rocks have necessarily been exposed, rationally accounts for the greater disturbance which their strata indicate.

Mr. Lyell has shown that the Alps, Apennine, and Pyrenees mountains, have attained their present elevation by a number of successive upward movements, separated from each other by the intervention of long periods. He gives a cut illustrating a section of the Apennines, whose main strata are inclined at an angle of seventy or eighty degrees, and are flanked on either side by the "subapennine hills." These latter, which are partially composed of water-worn fragments of the neighboring and older rocks, rise nearly to a thousand feet above the present level of the sea, and are made up of tertiary strata, lying horizontally, and, *geologically* speaking, are of recent origin, as is proved by the fact, that *some* of the remains of shell-fish, which they contain, are of species still living, and identical with those now inhabiting the neighboring seas. It is agreed that these subapennine beds were formed (of course at the bottom of the sea,) after the original mountain, against whose declivities they rest, had received its superior elevation above them, and that they were subsequently carried upward, in common with the *main* mountain, to their present elevation, by a force acting perpendicularly from beneath.

"The same phenomena," says Mr. Lyell, "are exhibited in the Alps on a much grander scale; those mountains being composed, in some of their higher regions, of newer secondary formations, while they are encircled by a great zone of tertiary rocks of different ages. . . . This tertiary zone marked the position of former seas and gulphs, like the Adriatic, which were many thousand feet deep, and wherein masses of strata accumulated, some *single groups* of which seem scarcely inferior in thickness to the whole of our secondary formation in England. These marine tertiary strata have been raised to the height of from two thousand to four thousand feet, and consist of formations of different ages, characterized by different assemblages of organized fossils.—The older tertiary groups generally rise to the greatest heights, and form interior zones nearest to the central ridges of the Alps."* To dispute that all this must have been the work of inconceivably long periods, would be to set analogy at defiance.

Other arguments for the antiquity of the globe, will be brought into view, when we consider what must have been the *causes* of disturbance to which the earth's crust appears to have been subjected, since its original formation.

In cases accessible to observation, where the stratified rocks have been up-heaved or thrown into an inclined position, the disturbance seems to have been caused by the primary unstratified rocks crowding upwards from beneath them.—Thus the central masses of many large mountains, (doubtless of *all* of them, if the fact could be known,) are composed of granite, or some other of the unstratified class of rocks, while the stratified rocks mantle around them, dipping outward from the axis of elevation. It would appear, therefore, that the stratified rocks have been elevated and thrown out of their original horizontal position at the bottom of the sea, by the violent upward motion of the subjacent mass.—And this accounts for the bent and contorted state in which we often find the strata, contiguous to the primary rock.

Now the rock last mentioned, at the time of its protrusion, must have been in *a fluid state*. Not only has it flowed upward, as it were, in conical and hemispherical forms, but it has filled up the smallest crevices and fissures of the continuous rocks, frequently bursting through them in various directions, forming "dykes," and veins of numerous branches, from an inch to hundreds of feet in diameter; and, coming up frequently thro' the entire thickness of the strata, it has flowed over the top. Numerous magnificent examples may be seen in the greenstone ("trap") rock, protruded through the red sandstone of the Connecticut valley. And what confirms beyond the possibility of a doubt, the original fluidity and upward protrusion of these rocks, is the fact, that the dykes often contain imbedded fragments of the rocks through which they have passed.—The Fall River granite presents numerous examples. There can be no doubt that these fragments were forcibly broken off from the rocks to which they belonged, and surrounded by a *fluid*, which subsequently became solid, as we now see it.

This original fluidity of the primary unstratified rocks, must have been the result of intense heat. At the time of their protrusion, they were, in fact, in a state of molten larva. On this point, I believe all modern writers on Geology, of any eminence, are perfectly agreed. Some of the proofs alleged, are as follows: 1. The crystalline character of some of these rocks is such as could have been produced only by heat. 2. The chemical effects produced upon the stratified rocks, by the contact of the unstratified ones, are similar to those produced by dykes of recent larva. 3. The different unstratified rocks insensibly pass into each other, and indeed, into modern larvas. 4. The demonstrated original fluidity of the unstratified rocks could not have been the result of *water*. The mineral composition of the rocks, as well as the form and position of the dykes, forbid such a conclusion; and, therefore, to explain the phenomena, we have recourse only to heat. For further proofs, as well as for a more extended developement of these, we must refer to the books.

But, as the rocks of which we have been speaking, are *primary* rocks, out of the fragments of the fragments of which all other rocks, soils, &c., were either directly or indirectly formed, there must have been a time when none other than these primary rocks were in existence; and, admitting that these were originally in a state of fusion by heat, it would be natural to conclude, that the whole globe, composed as it was of primary rock, was once in the same state; that it was one vast ball of molten larva! This is now the general opinion of geologists, and is further confirmed by the following, among other considerations:—

1. The earth is not a perfect globe, but an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles,—the polar diameter being about twenty-six miles shorter than the equatorial; and this is the form which it would have assumed, supposing it to have commenced revolving on its axis when in a fluid state. But, if it was ever in a fluid state, this must have been due to heat, as no other known agent would have been equal to the result.

2. This theory is confirmed by the abundant reason there exists for the belief, that the body of the earth, at no very great depth beneath the surface, is still in a state of igneous fusion.—From careful observations that have been made during a number of years, on the temperature of mines, and the waters of Artesian wells, in various parts of the world, it is found that, after descending beyond the reach of solar influence, the temperature *invariably increases in all places*, at the average ratio of about one degree of Fahrenheit, for every forty-five or fifty feet of descent.—This rule holds good to the greatest depths to which the earth has been penetrated. The Parisians have taken advantage of this law in supplying their *warm baths* by water, procured by boring to a great depth!

Now, assuming fifty degrees as the average temperature of the surface, and taking the mean ratio of increase as one degree for every fifty feet of descent, we should reach two hundred and twelve degrees, the point at which water boils, at about eight thousand feet, or a mile and a half beneath the surface; and, at a little more than sixty-five miles, we should reach a heat of seven thousand degrees, sufficient to melt all known rocks! Some geologists, indeed, suppose that fusion commences at a much shorter distance below the surface, and that, downwards, the heat increases in geometrical progression.

Admitting this doctrine of internal fusion, we have a more perfect account for the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes, than can be given in any other way. Earthquakes are described as consisting in tremblings, oscillations, and undulatory motions of the earth, as though immense waves were heaving and rolling with great velocity, under the surface. The sea rolls, in fearful billows; channels are either shoaled or deepened; the earth is permanently elevated in some places, and depressed in others; old fountains are sealed up, and new ones are opened; mountains are torn from their bases, and, by their scattered ruins, rivers are dammed up and diverted from their channels. Frequently, the subterranean forces follow a particular direction: sometimes moving, it is said, at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles per minute, and felt over a vast extent of country. It is said that the great earthquake, which destroyed a part of Lisbon in 1755, "extended from Greenland and Iceland to Norway, Sweden, Germany Britain, Switzerland France, Spain, Morocco, Sclee, Fez, Tenton, and to the West Indias, and to Lake Ontario in North America."*

Now, should we suppose an unbroken extension of *solid* matter, from every point of the earth's surface to the centre, of course these violent agitations of the surface would not be possible. If, however, we suppose the interior of the earth to be heated by fusion, various substances would be volatilized, and gases would be generated: and especially in case water should percolate through the fissures of the superincumbent rock upon the heated mass, *steam* would be formed. These elastic vapors, pent up in caverns, would accumulate and be heated more and more, until the force of the expansion would be sufficient either to rend the earth's crust, producing all the phenomena of the earthquake, or to eject the contiguous melted matter through the crater of a volcano.

And, in this connection, it should be stated, that earthquakes most frequently happen in volcanic regions. Eruptions of larva are almost always preceded by earthquakes of more or less violence, and the shock always ceases after the eruption takes place. This sufficiently demonstrates a connection between the two, and shows that both phenomena result from the same general cause. And, when we consider that, besides the numerous *extinct* volcanoes, there are about three hundred *active* ones in existence, and

ils, forming rocks several miles in thickness, had been quietly deposited, entombing the remains of these creatures, *vertebral fishes* were introduced, in the upper part of the silurian rocks, so called. These, frequently and sometimes suddenly changing their species and genera, have continued through all the subsequent geological formations down to the present time.

With the subsequent deposition of the old red sandstone and the mountain limestone, measuring together, according to the books, twelve thousand feet in thickness, the transition period closed. Then *terrestrial* vegetation seems to have fairly commenced in the plants of the *great coal formation*. Previously to this period, the vegetation consisted almost wholly of marine plants; and there is good reason to believe, that until that period, the ocean prevailed over almost the entire surface of the earth. Even then, a large portion of the land seems to have been but slightly elevated above the surface of the water, and was frequently covered by it. On the low marshy plains, vegetation seemed to have sprung up in the utmost luxuriance. The plants, consisted, for the most part, of gigantic ferns and equiseta, interspersed with plams and other arborescent plants, whose genera are now, for the most part, extinct. The matter of this vegetation, appears to have accumulated in a manner somewhat analogous to that of modern peat.—From the perfect preservation of the forms of the plants, and from the fact that they are sometimes found erect, Mr. Bakewell infers, "that they grew near the place where they occur," and that they could not have been drifted.* Vegetable accumulations thus formed, and varying from a foot to sixty or seventy feet in thickness, appear to have been submerged beneath the water, and covered with layers of mud and sand, of different thicknesses. The whole being then again elevated to the surface, another stratum of vegetation was formed, which, in its turn, was also submerged and covered, as before described; and so on throughout the whole formation. These coverings have allowed the vegetable matter to ferment and become carbonized; and subsequent consolidation having given them the form of shale and sandstone, they have formed convienent coffers in which the coal has been locked up for the future use of man, for which it was unquestionably designed. The whole coal formation, with its alternating beds of coal shale and sandstone, has been estimated at a thickness of about three thousand feet. In some places, there are no less than sixty or seventy thick beds of coal interspersed in the series of strata. The deposites sometimes extends over thousands of square miles; and the quanties hid in the earth, in all parts of the world, are probably sufficient to supply the human race for more than a hundred thousand years!† Who can reflect upon the influence of coal on civilization and human happiness, and contemplate these vast deposits, without being impressed with a deep sense of the wisdom and goodness of that Being, by whose almighty hand they were stored up in the earth for our use and comfort!

With the plants of the coal formation, we have thus seen that *terrestrial* vegetation commenced; but before the completion of this formation, we find in the rocks not the slightest trace of the remains of any *air-breathing* or *terrestrial* animal! Animated existence was previously confined entirely to the ocean. There was no animal provided with lungs, or that had a voice. No bird winged the air, a twittered in the branches; no beast prowled through the forests, or lowed upon the meadows; and, except the rolling of the waves, and the plashing of the finny tribes, and the occasional rumbling of the earthquake, and bellowing of the volcano, over the face of the globe.

There is the best reason to believe, that, previously to the formation of the coal, the air was totally unfit for respiration. Carbon, as well as all other elementary bodies, has probably existed from the beginning, in the same quantity in which it now exists. This, when heated, has a powerful affinity for *oxygen*; an affinity so strong, as to abstract it from almost all other bodies. During the prevalence of the intense heat of primitive times, the greater portion of this must have combined with oxygen, forming an immense quantity of carbonic acid gas, which is well known to be irrespirable. This of course must have been diffused in the air, whilst the quantity of free oxygen must have been much smaller than at present. Under these circumstances, no animal, depending upon pure air could have existed.

But, by the well known laws of vegetable nutrition, an immense quantity of carbonic acid must have been decomposed, during the profuse vegetation of the coal period; the carbon going to form the fibre of the plant and the oxygen being set free. Thus a condition of the atmosphere, incompatible with the existence of the higher orders of *animals*, was eminently promotive of *vegetable* life. In the process of the coal vegetation, the atmosphere must have been drained of most of its carbonic acid. The carbon, by a beneficent provision of the Creator, being laid up in store to supply the future race of mankind, and the oxygen being returned to the air, the air was thus gradually prepared for the existence of air breathing animals. Accordingly, immediately after the completion of the coal formation, such animals appeared to have been created. In the new red sandstone, whose geological position is immediately above the coal, perfectly defined tracks of birds are found. These occur in several different places, but especially in the new red sandstone of the Connecticut valley. Though some of these are very small, others are of enormous size, the track being seventeen inches long, and the length of the spot from four to six feet.‡ Fine specimens may be seen in the cabinet of Yale College. Those birds appear to have wandered along the shores of an ocean, impressing their footprints upon the sand at low water, which were subsequently covered by layers of sand and mud, brought in by the swelling tide. They probably belonged to the order of waders, and, in their habits, formed a connecting link between marine and land animals, being themselves not exclusively either.—In the same rock formations, are also found the tracks of tortoises, and other singular quadruped tracks, somewhat resembling the impressions of a human hand; and which a late discovery of bones has proved to have been made by gigantic *frogs*, some of which grew to the size of the bull!

In the same formation, the race of *saurians*, or lizards, also commenced. The remains of these animals have excited great astonishment.—The ichthyosaurus, or fish lizard, is described as being sometimes more then thirty feet long; and as having the snout of a porpoise, the teeth of a crocodile, and very numerous, the head of a lizard, the vetebræ of a fish, and the paddles of a whale. Its eyes were enormously large, the orbital cavity in one of the species sometimes measuring fourteen inches in its longest direction. They were carnivorous, as were all the aquatic animals of that tribe, and, during the deposition of rock, several thousand feet in thickness, they seem to have ruled the ocean. During the "oolitic" and "wealden" rock geologically from two thousand to more than three thousand feet above the coal formation, the number of saurians was very great. The most singular animal of the saurian tribe, and perhaps the strangest of all creatures, whether extinct or living was the *pterodactyle*, or flying lizard. This is described as having "the head and neck of a bird, the mouth of a reptile, the wings of a bat, and the body and tail of a mammifer." Fingers with claws, projected from the outer and anterior corners of its wings, which are thought to have enabled it to creep, climb, and cling to rocks.—It is also thought, that the animal could walk on two feet, when its wings were folded, and that it could probably swim. When this animal was first discovered, "some anatomists pronounced it a bird, some a reptile, and some a bat. But Cuvier at last developed its true characters, and proved it to be a beautiful example of the wisdom which adapts creatures to peculiar and varied modes of existance."*

In the English "wealden" a fresh-water formation, Dr. Mantell discovered the remains of a hugh *terrestrial* and herbivorous saurian, which he has called the Iguanodon. It was from forty to fifty feet long, and a femoral bone in the cabinet of Yale Colledge shows that it must have stood from ten to twelve feet in height.

In this brief sketch, we have necessarially, omitted mentioning even the names of most of the saurians, whose remains are found. Suffice it to say, that, during the deposition of the "secondary rocks," from immediately above the coal to the top of the chalk formation, (rocks estimated at between five and six thousand feet in thickness) reptiles, such as land and amphibious saurians, frogs, tortoises, &c. were, with birds almost the only forms of terrestrial animals that prevailed. With one single exception, the animals anterior to the commencement of the tertiary formation, were all *oviparous*; the young were not born alive, but hatched from eggs.—The exception referred to is a small animal, analogous to the opossum, found in England in the Stonesfield slate, a member of the oolitic system of rocks, which lies beneath the chalk formation. It was provided with a pouch like opossum, in which its young whose organs were, probably, at first very imperfectly developed, were nourished and sheltred from the external air, until they were fitted to bear exposure. Thus as Professor Stillman, in a recent lecture, remarked, the young of this animal, though born alive, were only half born, so to speak; and the creature may be considered as presenting the connecting link between the oviparous and viviparous races, showing the gradual approach of a condition suited to the existence of the higher order of terrestrial animals.

With the exception of this quadruped, and perhaps also, of the birds that have left their footprints on the red sandstone, there have been no remains of any warm-blooded animal found in any of the formations below the tertiary. In the formations anterior to the latter, the prevailing animals remains are of the families of molluscs, fishes, or reptiles, whose respirature of the medium by which they were surrounded. From the peculiar structure of the organs of circulation in reptiles, the heart having but one ventricle, and the blood not needing perfect decarbonization, they have the power even of suspending respiration for a considerable time, and also of enduring an abstinence from food, that would be fatal to warm blooded animals. They live chiefly in dark, damp and swampy places, and many of them can live in the water as in the air.+ The terrestrial anima'ls of the secondary period being mainly of this class, were thus comparatively indifferent to the purity of the elements, and were fitted to live in circumstances that would have been unhealthy, if not fatal to animals of a higher organization.

But at the commencement of the tertiary formation, immediately above the chalk, the character of organic life underwent a remarkable change, and assumed decidedly more analogy to existing types. Warm-blooded and viviparous animals here began to prevail. In the older tertiary strata, on which the city of Paris stands, Cuvier brought to light more than forty kinds of extinct quadrupeds, among which the "Paleotherium" may be considered the most remarkable. It is described as a thick, clumsy animal, of the size of a horse, and probably had a proboscis.

In strata somewhat newer the "Dinotherium," a genus of animals, between the tapir and mastodon, is found. Of all the mammiferous quadrupeds that ever have tenanted the earth, this seems to have been the most gigantic. It was eighteen feet long, and from ten to twelve feet high From its general structure, it is thought to have lived mainly in the water, like the hippopotamus. It had a proboscis, and two large tusks proceeded from its under jaw, which were curved downward like those of the walrus. This contrivance is thought to have enabled it to rake up the roots of aquatic plants, on which the structure of its teeth shows it probably to have fed, and also, during its hours of repose, to hook fast to the bank of the lake or river to keep its head out of water, whilst its body floated in the stream.

* Bakewell's Geology, p. 120.
† See Hitchcock's Geology, p. 230.
‡ To Professor Hitchcock mainly belongs the credit of bringing these tracks before the scientific world. On the whole subject of fossil footmarks, see his Geology, pp. 151—153.

* Hitchcock's Geology, pp. 140, 141.
† See Encyclopedia Americana, Art. Reptiles.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Pres. Polk, was 50 years of age on Sunday Nov. 21.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF A MAN LOST.

Our readers will recollect that in July last, we published an account of a deaf and dumb man, being at Corinna and unable to give any account of himself, but still intensely anxious to find his home and friends.

We now learn that the brother of this man Elder B. Rowland, of Pennsylvania, a few weeks since chanced to read a stray bit of newspaper, and there found the account of his brother whom he supposed dead!—It seems that the deaf and dumb man left his home in Pennsylvania about four years since to visit his Mother and Brothers in New York, a distance of about three hundred miles, since which time nothing has been heard of him although he was advertised in some of the public papers, and his friends supposed he came to some violent end. They are now extremely anxious to have him restored to them and for this purpose his brother has come on from Pennsylvania, and not finding him at Corinna has issued the following notice which he would be glad to have the papers in the State generally copy and call the attention of their readers to the same.

INFORMATION WANTED. In July last the case of a deaf and dumb man who appeared to be lost, and who was then in Corinna, was advertised in the public papers. Information was thus conveyed to his friends in Pennsylvania and his brother has come on for the purpose of taking him home, but on reaching Corinna he learns that the unfortunate man, Joseph Rowland, left the house of Samuel Banton Esq. where he had been stopping in Corinna on the third day of September last and proceeded west as far as Saco where he stepped a short time and then returned to the eastward.

It is earnestly desired of every one who can give any information where this man can be found to do so immediately by directing a letter to Rev. Benjamin Rowland care of Samuel Banton Esq. Corinna, Maine. He has a scar on the top of his head, one on the left leg and six or eight above the ankle—has grey eyes and swollen feet—is six feet and two or four inches high and is about sixty years old.

Should this man be found within fifty or eighty miles of Corinna, and any person shall be liberally paid for conveying him to the residence of Samuel Banton Esq. in that town.

All Editors of Maine and New Hampshire are requested to copy this in their columns and confer a favor upon a distressed family

BENJAMIN ROWLAND.

Ministering Brethren in Maine and New Hampshrie are requested to read this notice in their public meetings and to make particular inquiry.

B. ROWLAND.
J. COOK,
B. BROWN.

We understand that the partial derangement under which Mr. Rowland, the lost man, labors, was caused by a blow on the head by a tree falling upon him.—He is unable to give his name or any account of himself. Of course if such a man is about the State those acquainted with the fact will confer a great favor by attending immediately to giving the desired information.

HORRIBLE. The murderers of Col. Davenport, John Long, Aaron Long and Granville Young, suffered the penalty of the law at Rock Island, Ill. on the 24th ult. A large concourse of people were present from every part of the country—probably five thousand persons were present. A correspondent of the Chicago News thus closes a graphic account of the execution—

The prisoners now severelly shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Aron Long and Young nearly overcome with emotion—John quite calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, put the rope round their necks, drew the cap over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop. Taking the axe, he served the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall a distance of four feet. But now remained a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back upon the beam below, and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment, not a human being moved, all were horrorfied, and seemed riveted to their places. Soon, however, the officers descended and raised him up when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out, "The Lord have mercy on me? The Lord have mercy on me?—You are hanging an innocent man. And (pointing to his brother) there hangs my poor brother;" but alas! he needed him not. He was already gone beyond his sympathy—he was left alone, to endure the dreadful sight—the rope—the platform—the axe; I shall never forget the appearance of that man, as he sat upon the bench a large bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all over, while preperations were made for his final fall. But there was another act in this drama. As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd were evident. Some cried, 'That's enough—let him go;" while others gave expressions to their horror. Just at this moment some cry was raised in a remote part of the crowd; no one knew what it was; some were frightened—one wing of the guard retreated towards the gallows—the tumult increased—a sudden panic seized the immense crowd, and they all fled precipitatley from the place. If the earth under the gallows had opened, and old Pluto himself had risen from the infernal regions with his horses and chariot, it could not have caused greater consternation, or a hasty flight. The guard were with fidiculy kept in their places the crowd returned, and soon all was quiet, every one was ashamed of himself for having been frightened at nothing. One wagon was upset, but it was supposed to be the effect, and not the cause of the panic. The wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, and at length the crowd dispersed. Thus ended the first execution I ever witnessed, and God grant that it may be the last. W.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 25, 1845.

OREGON.

"THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE,"—says the Washington Union—"*this* is the only alternative as an issue of *territorial right*. We wholly deny the *fact* in the American *title* at latitude 49 degrees.—We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is *one title*, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely of one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49 deg. and *there stops*. We claim as a matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its distinctive *character and unity as one region*, in the fact that it is so drained. And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it.

Away, then, once for all, with such nonsense as "the claim of England *north of* 49 *deg.* is better than our claim!" Let us at least know clearly, and state accurately, what we do in this matter. If it have ever been deemed *expedient* (as matter of compromise, and to hush up a dispute) to *give away* to England a certain portion of that land, all of which we consider ours; or if, from any other motives of high national concernment, it may have been deemed wise to compromise the question of possession, let us say so, and put our past action on that ground. But let us make no attempt to cloak our policy under a pretended inferiority of our title to the land so sacrificed. No such pretence can save us.

Again, we must speak to the Democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal Whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of his country will make to his patriotism on this important question. We especially address ourselves, however, at this time, to the Democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have connected them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly connected with it by the public avowals near eighteen months ago.—The Baltimore convention expressed the deepest interest in the territory of Oregon. In the canvass of the Presidential election, the same decided sentiments were manifested. The President's first prompt, strong, manly word, in full response to that convention, was, "to the Oregon *our right is clear* and unquestionable."

Let that word be spoken again by the men whom millions of freemen have called to occupy the "great central post of civilization of popular power," and who doubts but that the Democracy of the whole Union will repeat it—with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country? When the word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, "Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land, and that it will be hailed, as it goes, by the Democratic party with one unanimous cheer?—And what then? We answer *this* then—the Democracy of the country will stand to its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest patriotic, and determined whig flinch either.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted, by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulations of 1818, in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that, at the close of stipulated periods, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will be a nation as an independent nation, or whether they will belong to the United States or to England. A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works in *practice*. We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of English law over the whole unoccupied territory; while every measure recognising the American citizens there as our citizens, and as entitled to the protection of our laws, had been regarded in England, at least, as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgment, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the French journal in New York, the "Courrier des Etats Unis." They are entitled to the more consideration, as the sentiments of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says the Courrier, "be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is *to gain time*. Of what interest to her is a sojourn *of a few years* in Oregon? What she desires is a *permanent position* on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chance of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elements which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if need be, *on the weight of her gold scattered by handsful in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful balance of decision*, when the hour of decision shall sound."

How much these considerations are emphassised by the presence and the agency in that region of the corporate organization to which we have alluded, is but too manifest. We hold with the *Courrier*, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that we know of no evidence whatever that any such proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the British government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress, "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—to recognise them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT."

THE JACKSON STATUTE.

The committee appointed for the purpose are now prepared to receive through their Chairman, Hon. Cave Johnson, and the agents that have been duly authorized, the voluntary subscription of such patriotic and liberal-minded citizens of the Union as are desirour of contributing towards the erection at the seat of government of an Equestrian Statute in memory of Andrew Jackson. It is national in its design, and the plan for prosecuting it has been submitted to the nation in an address published by the Committee. The necessary funds are to be raised by subscription, the smallest sum to be received, and none to be solicited exceeding one hundred dollars, although a larger sum will not be refused. The money thus raised is to be sacredly set apart for the one object—the Committee and the Treasurer and Secretary are not to receive any compensation for their services—and as a check to all concerned in the collection of subscriptions, a monthly publication will be made of the names, residence and occupation of subscribers, and of the amount subscribed. No person who cannot produce a commission as agent signed by the committee, with their seal annexed is to be recognized as an agent. Communications to the central Committee must be addressed to "Robert Johnson, Esq., Clerk to the Jackson Monument Committee, Washinington, D. D."

We having been duly authorized, as agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, would request those friendly to the noble object and desirous of aiding in carrying it out, to subscribe without delay, as the final return of subscriptions must be made within three months.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.—The Fall Term of this Institution has closed. We learn from the Catalogue that the whole number of students who have attended during the season is 150—92 males, 58 females. The number attending the Fall Term was 105.

The Seminary has been under the charge of Ebenezer P. Hinds, A. B., as Principal, and Moses B. Walker, as Associate; Isaiah H. Baker, Teacher of Penmanship, and Miss Almena M. Stevens, Teacher of Music.

We extract the following commendatory remarks from a communication published in the Argus:—

"The teachers have labored incessantly in the performance of their several duties: They have toiled hard to impart instruction to the members of the school, and the students have made much intellectual progress. A more industrious set of scholars were probably never associated together; and well have they been rewarded for their studious habits. Mr. Hinds, the Principal, has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the best interests of the school, and has labored early and late for the benefit of his pupils, and to promote the arts and sciences among them. Besides the other arduous duties, he has delivered a lecture every week on some philosophical subject, which has manifested a mind well stored with knowledge, and has been exceedingly interesting and profitable to the school. A valuable addition within a few weeks has been made to the apparatus belonging to the school.

"The Institution was never so popular as at the present time. There were one hundred and five who attended the Fall term—the largest number in attendance, for any one term, since the establishment of the school. It is worthy of much more patronage than it has hitherto received. Its location is a beautiful one—the teachers of the highest order—and every possible attention given to advance the young in literature and in morals.

"In connection with the Seminary is a Lyceum.—The members have met once each week during the term, when a dissertation has been read by some one belonging to the school, after which a question, on some important subject, was debated."

Legislature of Maine. To the House there are elected 78 Democrats and 51 Whigs, leaving 19 existing vacancies. Thus it will appear that the Democrats have elected more than a majority of the whole House, which consists of 151 members. It is expected that a large majority of the existing vacancies will be filled by Democrats. The Senate, when all vacancies are filled, including the one occurring from the resignation of Dr. Ham of York, will contain 27 Democrats and 4 Whigs. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be from 35 to 40.

The vacancies in the House occur in York 2, Cumberland 1, Lincoln 2, Kennebec 1, Somerset 6, Penobscot 1, Waldo 3, Piscataquis 1, and Franklin 2.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington. Among those mentioned as candidates for this office we have seen the names of Hon. John D. McCrate, of this District, Hon. H. Hamlin, of Penobscot, and Hon. R. P. Dunlap, of Cumberland.

☞ *The Free State Rally and Texan Chain Breaker (!)* is the jaw-breaking title of a little sheet published in Boston. It is to be published weekly, or oftener, until the Texan question is settled. The first number contains the Address of a committee of anti-Annexationists, appointed at a mass meeting of Abolitionists, and other kindred spirits, recently held in Boston. It will take a stronger team than Massachusetts can produce, with all her elements of discord, and Old England to back her, to break *that chain!*

Horse Stolen! We learn that Mr. Joseph Penley, of this town, had a valuable horse stolen from his barn night before last. His house was entered, several weeks since, in the night time, and money to the amount of some sixty dollars stolen therefrom.

☞ A session of the Court of County Commissioners will be held at the Court House in this place on Tuesday next.

By the politeness of the publisher we have received No. one, of *Dickinson's Typographical Advertiser*, published in Boston by S. N. Dickinson. It is a beautiful specimen of typography, and designed to exhibit, and diffuse among Printers, specimens of the type and other material, pertaining to the printing business, which are manufactured at Mr. Dickinson's extensive and complete establishment; and also as a medium of advertising such articles as pertain to the craft. We shall be pleased to receive future numbers.

PROMPT. The Hartford Insurance Company paid, week before last, the $5000 lost in the Saco fire on the 11th inst. The Portsmouth Mutual did the same thing in $500 lost at the same fire. Such promptness is commendable, and will give confidence in the community to these companies.

Gov. Dorr has been admitted as an honorary member of the Democratic Association of Washington city.

☞ Congress meets next Monday.

"IS TEXAS ANNEXED."

The following paragraph is from the *Star*, a new daily paper recently started in Boston. It opposed to annexation, but takes a consistent, common-sense view of the matter now that the question is decided. We commend the remarks to the few ultra whigs who still talk of opposition.

Pushing out Texas. One of the most amusing vagaries of the day, is the idea of attempting, now, to prevent the full admission of Texas into the Union. Paragraphs are written, meetings are called, and speeches are made, just as though there was any hope whatever of undoing what is done: almost to the final stage of irrevocable completion. With a triumphant party sustaining it—with the solemn act of both Governments approving it—with a Constitution regularly and formally framed and adopted—with the U. States troops already introduced and settled, under the lawful authority, into Texas—with all these solemn acts of national will and authority staring them in the face, we yet find people busily at work to stop the admission of Texas into the Union. Now, no one can deny to these good people the right to meet, to argue, and to declaim against the admission of Texas; but others have equally as good a right to smile at their amusing chase after such a Will o' the wisp fancy. Texas is in the Union, morally, and in a manner from which there is no turning back; and, what is more, with this palpable truth before the peoples eyes, all efforts to prevent the mere forms now necessary to complete what is so far advanced, and to which both nations are committed, will only serve to strengthen, still more, the very interests thus attacked.

The following, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is so forcible and comes so directly to the point, we must lay it before our readers even at the risk of being tedious. It is not often we find a Whig paper using such strong and true language. Those who take the foreign side of the Texas question are here shown up in their true character.

We believe we are able and disposed to make all proper allowance for the promptings of party spirit. Upon very many points of public policy, it is always allowable for men to differ, and to express and urge their differences with as much zeal and even violence as their tempers may prompt. But there are, or should be *limits* to the indulgence of this spirit of hostility and bitterness; and there are certain subjects which it should not be allowed to influence at all; and the Annexation of Texas seems to us clearly to be among them. The event is now beyond the possibility, or the desirableness of a change. The contract has been made, and both nations, acting in their sovereignty, have given to it their full consent, and pledged their faith to its fulfilment. Texas must be regarded now as part and parcel of the American Union—whether as a state or territory, with slavery or without, it matters not. It is now American soil; as truly so as Missouri, Vermont or Massachusetts—though of course under different circumstances and in a somewhat different aspect. But if it ever cease to be such, it must be by surrender to some foreign power, or by being wantonly discarded and thrown away.

There are men and presses who profess to be in favor of thus surrendering or rejecting it—who would deliberately give it over to any foreign nation that might choose to take it, and abandon at once all the wealth and all the power its accession gives to the United States.—Notwithstanding the faith of the American government has been solemnly pledged to maintain and defend it, as a part of the American soil, these malcontents proclaim their disposition to violate the contract thus solemnly made, and abandon the territory thus fully acquired. They seek an apology for this most singular course in the pretence, that we acquired Texas by downright robbery of Mexico, that the people of Texas had no right to the soil of which they disposed, that we thus became robbers, pirates and unprincipled despoilers of our neighbors, that the disposition evinced to extend our limits and increase our national power, is utterly at war with honesty and will certainly expose us to the hostility of the nations of Europe. It is needless to inform our readers that this is precisely the language in which those foreign powers which would most gladly overwhelm us in ruin, speak of the same transaction. The British press, which abandons truth, principle and common decency, in the ardor of its hatred of Republican institutions, and which would gladly excite the public mind of Great Britain to any pitch of animosity towards the American people, represents the matter in precisely the same light, deals just as profusely in the same epithets, and utters the same threats against this country in consequence of the measure which has thus been consummated.

Now we detest most cordially that spirit of blind and reasonless animosity which denounces every thing British, as of course, false and dishonest. But it is impossible not to see that in this particular matter, the British press is openly, vauntingly and bitterly the enemy of the United States—that it would gladly excite and stimulate any act which might essentially weaken our power or check our growth; and that its great aim now is to blacken the American character, and by any means, however false or foul, to render it infamous in the eyes of the world. And equally impossible is it to avoid seeing that the portion of the American press to which we allude, are the *allies and confederates* of these open enemies of our country, in the special work of hostility and defamation in which both are so zealously engaged. Is this patriotic and proper—or is it not rather the result of a party spirit, carried to an extreme which nothing in the world can justify?

There is not a nation in the world that does not regrad the Annexation of Texas as adding immensely, beyond all present computation, to the power and wealth of the United States.—For this especial reason, because it will give us an immense preponderance among the nations of the earth, because it will place us in a position better than ever to defy the utmost malice or jealousy of the rest of the world, it was denounced, protested against, and until the last moment even forcible interference was threatened in order to prevent it, by the leading nations of the old world especially by Great Britain. Is there not in this fact alone something that should moderate and limit any partizan or factious opposition to it—especially after it has been accomplished?

CONGRESS.

The lapse of a few days only, will again witness the re-assembling of our most 'potent, wise and reverend *rulers*, or more properly speaking, and what we fear they are very apt themselves to forget, our *servants*, with specific and limited powers, bound to study faithfully our interests and to obey our instructions. It would be better for the people, we opine, if this relation between themselves and these who make our laws was less a theoretical and more a *practical* thing. We fear there is too little of devotion among our members of Congress, to the real interests of the people, and too much devotion to the interests of those who are aspiring to the Presidency. The approaching session will afford an admirable opportunity to correct this evil. Numerous questions will come before Congress in which the people take a deep interest; and we sincerely hope that no projects of a private nature, or those aiming at personal advancement merely, will be permited to interfere with these great questions of the people.

The tariff should be approached without rashness, but with a wise discretion, and with a firmness that no clamor nor denunciation can shake. Instead of its being an instrument to fill the coffers of one class of men from the toil and sweat of others, let it be a means revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of government. And again, when that revenue is collected, let Banks and brokers know, that it has been collected for the use of the people, and not for a fund upon which banks and brokers can speculate.

An independent treasury system is demanded by the people, and they will not be satisfied until they get it. Texas is virtually a part of the United States. The people have willed it—and woe be to him who shall factiously interpose obstacles to the consumation of the people's verdict. Oregon is ours—and while all measurs *designed* to bring a war between this country and England, will be visited with the severest judgments of the people, their burning wrath will be poured upon the heads of those, who shall ignominiously, and ingloriously, yield our fair and just rights to British rapacity or British threats.

In closing this brief article however, we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in the present Congress. There is a decided democratic majority in both branches, and we therefore feel that the honor and interests of the country are in no jeopardy. Maine Dem.

"COOLED OFF." While we were at the River yesterday, collecting sails for our quotations, a desperate looking man plunged into the water, with the apparent determenition of drowning. He gave his name as Stedwick or Stedwix—after the bystanders rescued him from his peril. He appeared somewhat stupid—but his courage cooled off amazingtngly, after his plunge, and though his hat was "a shockin' bad un when he came out of the water, he jamed it over his countenance, and went dripping, up the landing—sick of his bargin. The river is very wet, at this season of the year!—*Cincinnati Union.*

A Boy only thirteen years old is officating as a regular Methodist clergyman, in Liverpool England. He preaches extempore, and is highly spoken of,

☞ A poor wheel-right in St. Mary's county Maryland, has come into possession of $10,000 by the death of a relative at the West. That's a fine spoke in the wheel of fortune for him.

☞ "I was naked and ye took me in," as the oyster said to the hungry man.

When a corpse is carried through the streets of Paris, every person, from the king to the scavenger, who meets it, takes off his hat, and keeps it off till the hearse has passed by.—*Bryant's Letters.*

A Thief lately stole a steam boiler from a boat near south Boston Bridge. We expect some wholesale rogue will pocket the State House next!—*Sun.*

☞ A little girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired who took care of the babies?

A successful experiment has been made in raising sweet potatoes in Wisconsin; and a quantity grown there have been sold for $2 per barrel.

☞ The last resort—the only remedy for Consumption—in its most terrible forms—is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London.

From the New York Hygeist.

We cannot, after such evidence as has been exhibited by the American Agent of this medicine, refuse to admit that the Hungarian Balsam does possess a curative power in cases of confirmed pulmonary disease, superior to that of any preparation which has ever come under our notice.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Winfield S Shackley, of Canton, to Miss Louisa Franklin of Peru.
In Bangor, 13th inst George Stetson, Esq. to Miss Adeline, daughter of E. L. Hamlin, Esq. both of B.
In Fryeburg, Mr. Abijah Usher, of Hollis, to Mrs. Sarah Bradley.
In Boston, Mr Newton Smith to Miss Betsey H. Town, both of Norway, Me.

DIED.

In Romford, 14th inst. Mr. Charles Adams, aged 24, late of the firm of Hall & Adams, South Paris.
In Otisfield, Mr. Samuel Spurr, aged 78 years.

Oxford, ss. W. D. Court, Nov. Term, A. D. 1845.

To the Hon. Judge of the Western District Court now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford—

RESPECTFULLY represents WILLIAM H. MCCRILLIS, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, Esquire, that he is seized in fee simple of certain Real Estate situated in said County of Oxford, as tenant in common with sundry co-tenants unknown to your Petitioner, to wit:—Township numbered Five in the First Range of Townships in said County of Oxford. Said Township contains by estimation thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, subject to a reservation of one thousand acres for public uses—of said number of acres subject to said reservation, your Petitioner is seized of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres in fee simple as tenant in common as aforesaid. Being so seized and being desirous of possessing and holding the same in severalty, your Petitioner prays this Hon. Court that partition of said Township be made and that his proportion of the same may be set out to him in severalty, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

WILLIAM H MCCRILLIS,
By STEPHEN EMERY & SON,
His Attorneys.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1845.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner cause an attested copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

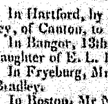
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon
3w29 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

WANTED
AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,
Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices,

10,000 yds. All Wool Flannel.
10,000 yds Cotton and Wool,
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 3 Threads.

Portland, Nov 1, 1845. 4w28



Strayed, or Stolen,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber on the 13th day of September last, a dark red MARE; she had a black mane and tail, and a white stripe on one side of her nose about six inches long—partly upon one side of the nose, and is about twelve years of age. Any person who will give information where said Mare may be found or return her to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

EPHRAIM HARLOW.
West Buckfield, Oct. 16, 1845. *24

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of **George W. Cushman**, Administrator of the estate of Harrison Whitman, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
26 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Job Prince, Administrator of the Estates of Calman Holmes, and of Seth Copeland, both late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said Holmes, and third account of administration of the estate of said Copeland,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
26 Copy—Attest GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

TO THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AT THE
NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,
(Under the United States Hotel,)
PORTLAND,
A Large Stock of
DRY GOODS

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS; AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

THESE Goods are all purchased and imported by one of the most experienced Houses in New York City, and we can assure all purchasers that we *can*, and *will*, sell our goods at such low prices as will

Defy all Competition.

☞ We will retail our Goods as low as any man can buy the same quality at Wholesale in New York!!!

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!!!

Our Goods are all fresh and new; and we here repeat that they are of the most fashionable styles sold in New York City. We receive by Packets and by Railroad new Goods almost daily, and therefore, we are enabled to supply the Ladies with the various styles imported into New York by the various Steamers and Packets *within forty-eight hours after they are opened in that City!*

Ladies, this is no humbug! We invite your attention to the Stock. If you wish to save your money, come and buy; if you wish for rich and fashionable

GOODS,

COME AND BUY!!!

On Saturday last we received a large amount of new Goods, among which are the following:—

SMYRNA EDGINGS, all Linen.

SCARLET M. DE LAIN SCARFS.

Rich Cashmere Scarfs. Black Bullion Silk Fringe.

SUPER THIBET CLOTHS.

All Styles of ALPACCAS at 20 per cent less than can be found in the State of Maine

Ombree Plaid Shawls for $1.

Rich Cashmere Shawls, very cheap; rich English Furniture. Also—a large lot of other Goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

Mondey, Nov. 3, 1845.

Received this morning a large number of packages of the cheapest Goods ever offered in Portland. Among which is a great assortment of

Beautiful Shaded Ribbons, *for only* 1s.
" Plaids and Stripes, *only* 1s *to* 20*cts.*
A large lot of the new Styles, *only* 12 1-2*cts.*

There has been nothing ever offered in the market that can compete with the above

High col'd Marcellne Silks *for trimmings.*
6 1|4 & 8 1|4 Brown Linen Table Covers—*cheap.*
100 doz Doylas, *for only* 4 *cents each.*
100 doz. Napkins, *for only* 6 1-4 *cents.*
Good Canton Flannel, *only* 10 *cents.*

☞ *Ladies, we know these Goods are cheaper than can be found this side of New York.*

Venetian Figured Stripes,

6 Pieces—Silk and Worsted—a new and beautiful article for Dresses.

Ladies, this article, something new, we can sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere. They cannot be bought in New York at retail at less than 87 1-2 and we will sell them for 62 1-2 cents. Ladies, call and see the article.

A new article of **COUNTERPANES**, 6 1-4 *wide, dimper three, stout and beautiful, only* 25 *cents per yard*

We are selling this article very rapidly. The Ladies find that it is cheaper than anything they have ever seen—as pretty and as good as the old English counterpanes, costing from $1,00 to $2,00.

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinetts,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Twilled Flannel.
Men and Boys' Comforters.

SHAWLES, SHAWLS.

Rich Cashmere Shawls; Christiana do; Ligonia do; Mandle do; Children's do and a great variety of others. Ladies, in the Shawl trade we can save you from 50 cents to $5,00 on each shawl if you will buy of us.

CLOAK GOODS.

We have every kind of *Cloak Goods*, of good and fashionable styles, that are offered in the market. In this article we can defy all competition

MOUSLIN DE LAINES.

A great variety of this article, of the latest importations, and will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Silks! Silks!!

A good assortment of Rich Silks, cheaper than can be found this side of New York.

Stripe Gro de Afrique; Stripe and Plaid Gro de Soie; Stripe Gro de Maine; Stripe Romanias.

Also—3-4 BLUE BLACK SILKS, very rich and just imported, and less than Stewart's prices of N. York.

We invite the Ladies, one and all, to examine this stock. We repeat our assurances, that these Goods are the latest and most fashionable styles, purchased by one of the most experienced houses in New York, and forwarded directly to ourselves. We also repeat that they will be sold at less prices than the same quality can be obtained in this State.

Under U. S. Hotel, corner of Federal-st.

WANTED—A Store on Middle street, 3 stories high, with a good Cellar.

ALSO—Two experienced Salesmen. nov. 6.—28

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS ALFORD BRACKETT, of Gorham in the County of Cumberland, yeoman, by his deed of Mortgage dated the second day of August, in the year 1837, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 28, page 339, mortgaged to Sarah Richardson, of Dixfield in said County of Oxford, widow, a certain parcel or tract of land situated in said town of Dixfield, it being the North end of Lot numbered Four, in the Eighth Range of Lots in said town of Dixfield, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less. (for a particular description of which, reference may be had to said Records:) and whereas, said Mortgage was duly assigned to me, the subscriber, by said Sarah Richardson, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1838, which deed of assignment is recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 41, page 33; and whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I therefore claim to foreclose the same. JACOB SEVERY.

Oct 22, 1845. * 3w 28

PRENTISS & RAWSON,
Attornies and Councillors at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block, over H. J. Flagg's Store.

H. E. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.
Nov. 11, 1845. 6m *

Real Estate
AT AUCAION.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of December next, all the Real Estate of LARNARD SWALLOW, late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased.

Said Real Estate consists of a large Two Story

Dwelling House,

well finished, to which is attached a Porch, Carriage House, and Woodshed, commodious Barns, and Black-Smith's Shop, together with a Water Privilege sufficient to carry Shop Machinery. The House is supplied with a good well of pure water. Water of the purest quality is also carried in an acqueduct to the Kitchen, Cellar, and Barn, from a never failing Spring in the garden.—Adjoining the buildings is a garden, *a young engrafted Orchard of Apple, Plum, and Cherry Trees*, consisting of about four acres, which is situated on the banks of the River near Heald's Mills.

50 ACRES of PASTURE and WOOD LAND, about 25 acres of each, situated some 50 rods up river. A large part of the Woodland is covered by a *young and vigorous growth of Hard Wood.*

12 ACRES of PASTURE & TILLAGE LAND, seperated from the garden by a Street only.—A few acres of it thinly covered by a thrifty growth of *Sugar Maples* within 25 rods of the House.

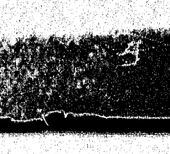
18 ACRES of INTERVALE, of a *rich, light Soil*, which as well as all the other parcels of land border on the River.

One Pew in the Church at Buckfield Village.

Also—Several Tons of Hay.

G. C. SWALLOW, Executor.
Brunswick, Oct. 30, 1845. 3w 26

STOP THIEF!!



STOLEN from the Stable of the subscriber on the night of the 9th instant, a WHITE MARE, ten years old last spring. She has a bushy tail, which, when travelling, she carries upon the right side. She was formerly owned by Samuel Brown of Oxford. Any person who will give information where she may be found, or will return her and the thief to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded. ISAAC WASHBURN.

East Oxford, Nov. 10th, 1845. 27

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

BY virtue of an Execution in my hands I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Inn of N. M. Marble, in Paris, in the County of Oxford,—All the right which William Stearns, Jr., of said Paris, has in Equity to redeem the Homestead Farm on which he lives in said town—the same having been mortgaged to Alanson Mellen, as Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the sum of two hundred dollars and annual interest from the 20th day of January, 1844, as will appear by the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 65, page 237.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 8, 1845. 27

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Assignee's Sale.

BY order of the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the house of William Martin in Denmark, on Wednesday, the 19th of Nov. at 10 o'clock A. M., said Martin's interest (being his life estate) in about 25 acres of land, in said Denmark, which he now occupies.

All said Martin's interest in a yoke of Oxen.

All said Martin's interest in a Horse mortgaged to Dr Levi Sawyer. Terms—Cash.

JOHN W. DANA, Assignee.
Oct. 30th, 1845. 26

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, at the residence of the subscriber, commencing on

MONDAY,

the 3d day of November next, and continuing from week to week until all are sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale,—

1000 STORE SHEEP, and
2000 MUTTON "

ALSO—STOCK, of all kinds, will be offered for sale at the same time.

LIKEWISE—Twelve or fifteen PIGS.

AMERICA FARRAR.
Buckfield, Oct. 21, 1845. *25

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the sixth day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Store of Thompson & Swasey in Canton, all the Real Estate heretofore unsold of the late

ELIJAH SHACKLEY,

consisting of the farm on which Ephraim Shackley now lives, subject to a certain Bond, the tenor of which and terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale.

WM K KIMBALL, Administrator.
Nov. 2nd, 1845. 26

Commisstoners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of Amos Gardner, late of Dixfield, deceased, are notified that six months from the 21st day of October, 1845, are allowed to them to exhibit and prove their claims; and for the reception thereof the undersigned will be in session at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield, on Friday, the 20th day of February, and Friday, the 20th day of March, and Friday, the 17th day of April next, from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P M of said days.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, } Commissioners
ISAAC N. STANLEY, } on said Estate.
November 10th, 1845. 28

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors of the Estate of Harrison Whitman, late of Woodstock, deceased, are notified that a further time of two months from this date is allowed to them to exhibit and prove their claims; and for the reception thereof the undersigned will be in session at the Office of Levi Stowell, in Paris, on Saturday, the 20th day of December next, from ten o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

LEVI STOWELL, } Com'rs.
WM. RUSS, }
Oct. 21, 1845. 26

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris-Hill. 6mojune10

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD VILLAGE, M *182.

[From Bentley's Miscellany.]

HAMILTON ROWAN AND THE WATCH—Hamilton Rowan, on his way to Holyhead, stopped to dine at the little inn at Chapel Currig.—There was nothing in the house but a shoulder of mutton, which Rowan ordered roasted.—Presently the master of the neighboring hunt, with two brother Nimrods, rushed into an adjoining room, and swearing they were half starved, clamorously remarked what they could have for dinner.

The landlord with many appologies told them he had nothing but bread and cheese to offer them.

"Nothing but bread and cheese! Nothing but bread and cheese!" they all exclaimed, stamping about the room.

"I'm extremely sorry, gentleman," said the landlord, much embarrassed, "but—"

"How d'ye mean, sir!" interrupted the master of the hunt, imperiously. "By——! I don't understand this, Gwilliam!—Nothing but bread and cheese to offer us! Why, I smell something roasting in your kitchen at this very moment sir!"

They all swore they smelt it.

"Why, that's very ture, gentlemen," said the landlord, still more embarrassed. "There certainly *is* a shoulder of mutton at the fire, and I wish with all my heart I could let your honors have it; but, unfortunately, it's bespoke by an Irish gentleman in the next room, and—"

A WHAT. An *Irish* gentleman, did you say Gwilliam?" roared out the master, with a sneer.

"Yes, sir, and——"

Here the landlord was interrupted by a perfect mouth-quake of laughter, in which the whole trio joined.

"Pray what's this Irish gentleman like?" demanded the squire, as soon as he could speak.

Has he been long caught! Has he lost his tail yet? Oh? for Heaven's sake, do tell us—has he lost his tail yet, Gwillian?"

"Ay, has he lost his tail yet Gwilliam?" echoed the others; and again they all laughed most outrageously.

"Indeed gentleman—" began the landlord.

"No more of this," said the Squire, cutting him short, "unless you mean to make us sick, sir. Go! and send the mutton in to us, and let this Irish gentleman have a Welsh rabbit. And dy'e hear?" continued he, pulling out a fine old family repeater, and putting it into the landlord's hand, "take this in to him, with my compliments, and ask him if he can tell the time of day it is by it. Go! go, sir! do as I order you, or it shall be the worse for you."

The landlord, who durst not disobey, after many apologies, delivered this watch with this message, to Rowan, who had overheard all that had passed.

Perhaps the Squire could not have selected a worse subject for this gratuitous insult than Hamilton Rowan, who, seizing one of his travelling pistols which lay in the window, immediately joined the trio, who were laughing heartily at the joke.

"Gentlemen," said Rowan, with great sauvity, "I'm sorry to interrupt your mirth. I delight in a joke myself, especially when it's a good one. But the fact is, our landlord here who must be very drunk or dreaming or both, has just bro't me this watch, with a most impertinent message; which he affirms he was ordered to deliver to me by some gentleman in this room here. Now, though I cannot for an instant suppose and person present," continued Rowyn, fixing his eye upon the Squire, "guilty of so blackguard an act, I must request, as a mere matter of form, to know whether any gentleman here did send me this watch, with any such message. I'll thank you for an immediate answer, gentlemen!" added Rowan, examining the priming of his pistol, "for there is a delicious little shoulder of Welch mutton just roasted, that I'm anxious to pay my respects to."

Perceiving them all dumbfounded, Rowan demanded of each in succession whether he was the owner of the watch.

They all replied in the negative.

"Most extraordinary!" said Rowan; then calling the landlord, he asked him if the watch belonged to him.

"To me, sir," replied the man, in great astonishment.

"Do you know any person, then, out of this room to whom this watch belongs?" demanded Rowan.

"Out of this room, sir!"

"Ay?—out of this room, sir?" Have the goodness to look this way, and speak to the point sir!"

"No, sir—certainly, sir—I don't know any person out of this room, sir, to whom that watch belongs."

"Very well, sir; now go and serve the mutton up?—Well, upon my honor, now? that's mighty comical," continued Rowan, as soon as the landlord had left the room. "Here's a watch belongs to nobody in the room, and nobody out of the room—not even to the person whose hands I received it. Well I must keep it, I suppose, until some claimant starts up. I've no other course to pursue. In case you should hear of any such person, gentlemen, there's my card, (throwing it upon the table.) Upon my word, a mighty handsome watch? a repeater, too? Let me see—ay, just fourteen minutes forty-five seconds past five, the very time to attact a shoulder of Welsh mutton—ha, ha, ha? Good morning gentleman, good morning. You see I know what time of day it is?" And with this Rowan left them. "The watch saith my informer, "still remains in possession of the Rowan family."

The Magnetic Telegraph between Philadelphia and Baltimore, will not be completed this season.

CALEB CUSHING ON CHINA. Mr. Cushing, late Commissioner from this country to China, has been giving the results of his observations, in that distant quarter of the globe, in the form a lecture at Boston. We condense from the reports of the Boston Journals a few of the more interesting particulars. He began by showing in how many respects the Chinese are antipodes. He said—

"To an European or an American, just landed in China, every thing appears strange. He finds himself not only at the antipodes, physically speaking, but at the antipodes in a moral sense. He sees around him countless myriads of men in a strange grab, and with a general appearance unlike to all that which he has heretofore been accustomed. He observes the most studied uniformity among the various classes and the progress of every thing which falls under the observation, so slow and so unvaried, strikes, him in singular contrast with our own changing manners & locomotive speed. A thousand things admonish him that he is in a strange land. He hears the constant sounding of gongs, he observes innumerable boats on the river, the dwelling places of millions of chinese carts moved on the land by sails, as well as boats on the water. If the pilot looks to the compass to direct his course upon the deep, he looks to the pointing of the pole—if he receives a letter he will find it written in lines running from top to bottom of the sheet, reading from the right to left, with the dates at the bottom of the letter—no alphabet being used but idiographic characters. The mourning, instead of being black, as with us, is white with the Chinese—the shoe even is whitned with some substance, to correspond with other portions of dress.

"He sees the saucer placed on the cup instead of the cup on the saucer—shuttle cocks played with the feet instead of the hands—ladies feet compressed, instead of their waists, leaves of a book cut open and trimmed on the back—a person swimming strikes his hands vertically and not horrizontally—and when a friend meets you in the street, he does not shake your hands, but shakes his hands at you—the infantry armed with matchlocks, the cavalry with the bow and arrow—and a Colonel at the head of his regiment not untrequently brandishing a fan instead of a sword. He will not only note theso exterior forms of differance, but will learn that nobility is not inherited from the father by the son but rather, if one may so speak, by the father by the son—good deeds reflecting back upon a remote ancestry. Corruption of blood, for crimes committed, effects ancestors long since dead and gone, though it does not necessarily effect posterity. All these things will strike one, upon a cursory view; but it is just to treat the subject in a differant manner or injustice will be done to a great and polished people."

Upon the nature and the practical working of the Chinese Government, the lecture treated somewhat at large. The Celestials have most reverential ideas of the potentate who sways their destinies, and certainly the "divine right of Kings" has seldom found more devoted adherance than in this nation. The Emperor with them is everything, and homage to him is inculcated from infancy as, not only a political but as a religious duty. The act of homage consists in three successive prostrations at full length, touching the ground with the forehead at each time. This is the ceremony on which so many Europen embassies have failed. It is the same in substance which is seen every day in China, performed by worshippers in the temples, at the tombs of their ancestors. Filial obedience, and reverence to the Emperor, are the first great principles impressed on the minds of the Chinese. From infancy to the grave the sentiment is continually presented to them, not merely in the punishment inflicted for disobedience to, or disrespectful treatment of a parent, but also is the only universal worship of China—that of the deceased parents and ancestors.

The institutions of government are professedly and, in truth, to a great degree, bestowed on merit, intellectual and moral. All officers are open to all men, a hereditary rulers or legislators, like those of Europe, are unknown.—Titular rank is indeed possessed by some families, but it is accompanied by power; and the highest estimation is conferred upon virtue and learning.

Public opinion is habitually regarded by the Chinese Government as much as with us, and all public questions are argued to the people as much as in England or the United States. The Sovereigns are in the habit of issuing periodical address to their subjects, inculcating moral and political duties, and several of the Emperors have proved themselves voluminous and successful authors.

The literature of the Chinese is very copious. As much is published with them as with us, and at as cheap a rate; while the proportion of men able to read and write is far beyond that of Europe. The language of the country received a considerable amount of attention at the the hands of the lecturer, but space will not permit us to give an abstract of his interesting remarks on this point. He was persuaded that the particularities of the Machinery of thought, speech, and written communication in China—giving the people an unchangable identity of literature, of ideas, and of mental and moral constitution—have done more than any thing else to maintain the stability and long duration of the civil institutions of the Empire.

They have vast collections of books, and a mere catalogue of the Imperial Library, in Cushings possession, comprises ten volumes.

The manners of the Chinese are eminently courteous; they have not only the substance of high civilization but its exterior also—their morals the lecturer was not prepared to define in comparison with those of other nations, whether superior or otherwise. They themselves have no idea of the morals of other people, from seeing the conduct of Europeans, particularly English sailors and soldiers in their seaports.

Pacific habits of intelectual, literary and artistic refinement are indeed the characteristic of the Chinese, and hence the facility with which a handful of English troops dictated terms to the empire.

It is a curious fact, that many of the active Native Americans' were born in some part of Europe.

Governor Wright of New York, has appointed Thursday, Dec. 4th, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in that States.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very excessively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient and very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of the reasoning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *white name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'a Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., 1st September 30, 1845.

Besse, Miss Olive	Irish, Ebn'r
Bandit, Paul	Jackson, Jacob
Chandler, Miss Harriet N.	Maxim, Zenas
Cummings, Jairus L. 2	Parlin, Robinson
Crocker, Jonathon	Ryerson, Miss Charlotte J.
Cushman Albert	Robinson, Preston 2
Caldwell, J P	Robinson, Mrs. Mary
Clerk of Courts, 2d	Rumsdell J. 5
Dean, Edmund 2	Sawyer, Miss L.
Durkin, Sidna	Somerton, Miss Charlotte
Daniels, Jacob	Swazey, Miss Lemuera
Daniels, Miss Harriet	Stubbings, Robert
Durell, Samuel P	Stanlevant, Mrs Polly
Dickson, Mrs E W	Swett, Alvin
Evans, Miss Clarinda J.	Torbox, Miss R C
Fyfield, John. W.	Verrill, Daniel H.
Hubbard, Hiram	Verrill, Daniel
Hathaway, Miss	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Prices.—Filling with Gold, from 37½ cts to $1,00
do Tin Foil, 25 50
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00,
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Teeth warranted—March 25. tf 47

TO THE CITIZENS
Of Portland and Vicinity.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

FOR A FEW DAYS.

The New York
CHEAP STORE.

THERE will be opened and on sale this morning, Thursday at the Store recently occupied by Mrs Brewer, under the United States Hotel, a very extensive and valuable stock of

DRY GOODS,

direct from New York. The entire stock was purchased by one of the wealthiest and most thorough business Houses in that city, and the advantages has proffered them to sell them at reduced prices. The stock contains 40 Bales of Wool and Cotton and Wool and Silk Dress Goods, all kinds of Wool and Cashmere Shawls, Do-laines, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, and a great variety of other articles. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the Stock, and they may be assured that every article will be sold at less prices than they can be purchased in New York City.

☞ The Public are informed that these Goods are not *auction stock*, but are new and fresh selected expressly for the Portland Market. [Oct 28—2w3

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

CROCKER, GILLET & CUMMINGS,

is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

THOMAS CROCKER
DENNIS GILLET.
E C CUMMINGS

Oct. 4th, 1845. 6w 23

THE Manufacturing business will be continued at Lisbon Mills as formerly under the name and firm of

Crocker, Cummings & Co.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, M

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysterics, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this badly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous *ERUPTIONS.*

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, it is one of the most of humors.

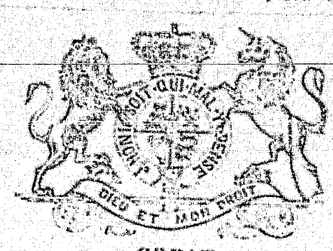
It is a sure remedy for sores and tumors upon the face with which children are afflicted, causing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Cushman; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Fryeburg, Wm. Walker, Beech & Co; Buckfield, S. Bingham, N. Hawes; Canton, J. M. Bradbury; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Ross & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Cracker, H. Bird, 2d; West Bethel, H. Wood; Newry, N. P. Everson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Portland.—Oct. 28, 1844.—ely



GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Tochan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the same name and surrounded by the identical

[illegible] Poland many diseases, worse than Asthma, Consumption or Colds, and for the treatment of the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be named in the above complaints, it has been used in all the principal hospitals of the Continent of Europe, and has been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. He has also been introduced into the principal cities of the United States and England with success, of known and celebrated efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, as it only requires the common symptoms of a disease, for it to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hives, Fevers, Night Sweats, Laceration and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at 50 cts per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Cornhill-st, Boston.

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June 9, 1845. ly4

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A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S
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Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrants to Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
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SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
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PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to

Feb. 14, 1845 41

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, if they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

☞ The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. B Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 18 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Crosby, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and traveling agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C Denmison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Bodman; Dixfield, Chas. P. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27 6m16ly

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the merits of a medicine of this kind which come to the unrelated purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by undermining and destroying it more fatally than even the disease they are designed to cure. Parr's Life Pills gently evacuate the bowels by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and exciting a natural and healthy action of the liver—they also appropriate as a tonic, and restore to the patient a healthy and vigorous state of the body. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and can be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many families who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefits they have derived from the use of it, and to all invalids of a delicate habit of body we would recommend it as a safe and speedy remedy; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in short giving the whole system a healthy tone and strength, and as the long dormant energies of nature are brought into action, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already received an excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in liver and stomach complaints complaints, chronic cases of rheumatism, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sickness and complaints incidental to females.

Those diseases known by the names of measles, hooping cough, agues, dysentery, cankers, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints with jaundice, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, consumption of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, colegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, consumption, chest ail, scrofula or king's evil, lumbago, sore throat, deafness, fall family, strangury, female complaints, scurvy, jaundice, fits, delirium, gout, tooth-ache, giddiness, general affection, cut all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, white pain complaints, breast fever, white swellings, heaviness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, sore face, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been proved to originate in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are so pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operations and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that none *need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their lamps be Lights to every generation,
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Bodman; Dixfield, Chas. P. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Dozen or family boxes, $5 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27 1y